THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

BY JOSEPH W. HAMPTON, | SALISBURY, N. C., DECEMBER 10, 1836. | *Number 27, of Volume 17.*

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

BY JOSEPH WADE HAMPTON.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every SATURDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editor, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. ☞ *Persons indebted to the Editor, may transmit it him through the Mail* at his risk—*provided they get the acknowledgement of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion and 25½ cents for each continuance: but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, $1 will in all cases be charged.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

New Cheap Store.

DAVID FRALEY

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has entered into the Mercantile Business, in the house lately occupied by Samuel Lemly & Son, where he is now receiving an entire

NEW AND FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

Staple & Fancy Goods,

Adapted to the season—such as

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Cambets, Circassians, Merinoes, Bombazetts, Bombazines, Ginghams, Fancy Prints,

Together with most other articles in the Dry Goods line. Also, an assortment of

Hard and Tinned Ware, Cutlery and Crockery, Shoes, Hats Bonnets, &c. Likewise, Tea, Coffee, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Paints, Drugs and Medicines—

rendering his assortment as nearly complete as is usually found in retail houses.

The subscriber respectfully invites the public to call and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

All kinds of Produce bought at the highest market prices, in exchange for goods.

DAVID FRALEY.

Salisbury, Dec. 3, 1836. m

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY.....Novem 24, 1836.

		cents.			cents.
Bacon,		12½ a 15	Molasses,		75
Brandy, apple,		28 a 30	Nails,		10
peach,		45 a 50	Oats,		20 a 22
Butter,		25 a	Pork,		600 a 800
Cotton, in seed,		a 350	Sugar, brown,		12½ a 15
clean,		12 a 15	loaf,		20 a 25
Coffee,		14 a 18	Salt,		150
Corn,		45 a 50	Tallow,		10 a 12½
Feathers,		a 65	Tobacco,		8 a 25
Flour,		700 a 800	Wheat, (bushel)		a 125
Flaxseed,		100	Whiskey,		28 a 3

Lamp Oil, per gallon, $1 25

AT FAYETTEVILLE.....December 1st.

Bacon,		16 a 17	Iron,		5½ a 6
Brandy, peach,		50 a 60	Molasses,		45 a 50
apple,		40 a 42	Nails, cut,		7½ a 8
Beeswax,		25	Sugar, brown,		10½ a 12½
Coffee,		12½ a 14	lump,		15
Cotton,		16½ a 16¾	loaf,		18 a 20
Corn,		60 a 65	Salt,		60 a 90
Flaxseed,		140	Wheat,		150
Flour,		850 a 950	Whiskey,		37½ a 40
Feathers,		45	Wool,		20 a 25

AT CHERAW, (S. C.) December 1, 1836.

Bacon,		a 17	Nails and Brads,		8½ a 9
Beeswax,		20 a 18	Sugar, brown,		12½ a 15
Coffee,		12½ a 14	do. lump,		14½ a 16
Cotton,		15½ a 16½	do. loaf,		16 a 18
Corn,		70 a 75	Salt, per sack,		3 00
Whiskey,		100 a 120	do. bushel,		87
Flour, country,		100 a 110	Cotton Bagging,		18 a 25
do. northern,		1250 a 1300	Bale Rope,		12 a 14
Feathers,		40 a 45	Wheat,		100
Iron,		5 a 6½	Wool,		16 a 18
Molasses,		45 a 55	Whiskey,		40 a 45

RATES OF EXCHANGE

At the Merchant's Bank of S. Carolina, at Cheraw

Checks on New-York,	$100	
For sums under	$100	1 00
For sums of and over	100	1 pr. ct.
Checks on Charleston, Columbia, and Fayetteville, for sums under	$200	50 cts.
" " of	$300	½ pr. ct

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.).....November 18, 1836.

Bacon,		15 a 16	Lard,		14 a 18
Brandy, peach,		75 a 87½	Molasses,		40 a 50
apple,		45 a 50	Mackerel,		850 a 1200
Beeswax,		15 a 16	Salt, in sacks,		300 a 335
Butter,		25 a 30	bushel,		75
Coffee,		15 a 17	Sugar, brown,		12 a 14
Corn,		75 a 87½	loaf & lump,		18 a 22
Cotton,		17 a 17½	Tallow,		10 a 12
Flour,		1000 a 1400	Teas,		11 a 1500
			Whiskey,		45 a 50

New, Rich, and Fashionable

ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELLERY,

JUST RECEIVED!!

THE Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with a very Rich Assortment of

Watches, Jewellery, &c.,

CONSISTING OF

Gentlemen's & Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches
Do. do. Silver do. do.
English, French, and Swiss do.
Fine Gold Fob Chains, and Keys.
Ladies' Gold Neck Chains.
Shell Music Boxes.
A very rich assortment of Breast-pins, Ear-rings, and Finger-rings.
Silver, Plated, and Jett Belt Buckles.
A large assortment of silver Spectacles, with concave, dividing, green, and double glasses.
Silver Combs and Butter-knives.
Silver Fruit Knives and Thimbles.
Do. Pencils and Tooth Picks.
A very superior assortment of Razors made by Rogers, Shepherd, and Wade & Butcher.
Also Rogers', Shepherd's, Wade & Butcher's Dirk, Pocket, and Pen Knives.
Fine Plated and Paper Castors and Candle-sticks.
German Silver, Table, Desert, and Tea-spoons, warranted superior to silver, and cheaper.
Silver Spoons.
Together with Purses, Steel Chains, Keys, and Fine Pistols, and Percussion-caps.

He invites the People to call and see his assortment. Those living at a distance will have their orders filled on as good terms as if they were present JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, N. C, Dec. 3, 1836. 6m

A Valuable Tract of Land

For Sale!

I NOW offer for sale my Tract of Land lying on the North Yadkin, on the main road leading from Salem to Statesville, containing about

426 ACRES.

There is a good TAN-YARD, and also a Dwelling House, with all the necessary buildings for a farmer—and all in good repair. This is a fine stand for a

Store-House, and House of Entertainment.

The situation is healthy—*Water good.* Any person who may wish to purchase this plantation would do well to examine the same, and in so doing inducements sufficient will be offered to prompt any one to purchase. Col. Caswell Harbin, of Mocksville, will act as my agent in the sale of the above property, who is authorised to give title upon the purchaser complying with the terms.

JAMES M'COMBS.

September 17, 1836. 3m

House and Lots

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned is desirous of selling her HOUSE AND LOTS in the town of Salisbury. The property lies on main-street, North of the Court-house, on the corner of the third square, and embraces two first rate Lots under good improvement, on which is a Dwellinghouse, Smokehouse, Stables, &c. and an excellent Garden. Being desirous of removing to the West, the undersigned will sell the above property on very moderate terms.—Terms, Cash. Persons desirous to purchase, are referred to Mr. Samuel Reevs, who is authorized to make sale.

ELIZABETH FROHOCK.

September 3, 1836. —tf—

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified at November Term of Rowan County Court, as Administrators on the Estate of the late Fielding Slater, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to come forward and settle the same.

THOMAS CRAIGE, } Admrs.
BURTON CRAIGE, }

December 3, 1836. pd

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified, at the November Term of Rowan County Court, as Administrators on the Estate of James Craige, dec'd., hereby request all persons having claims against said Estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery—and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay as no indulgence will be given.

ROBERT. N. CRAIGE, }
THOS. CRAIGE, } Adm's.

Rowan Co., November 29, 1836.

FORTUNE'S HOME.

$10,000 For $4!

NORTH CAROLINA

State Lottery,

13TH CLASS FOR 1836.

To be Drawn on the popular Terminating Figure System,

At Raleigh, N. C., December 25, 1836.

CAPITAL PRIZE—$10,000.

PRINCIPAL PRIZES:

1	Prize of 10,000	DOLLARS!
1	Prize of 4,000	do.
1	Prize of 3,000	do.
1	Prize of 2,000	do.
6	Prize of 1,000	do.
10	Prizes of 500	do.
10	Prizes of 400	do.
10	Prizes of 300	do.
10	Prizes of 200	do
50	Prizes of 100	do.
100	Prizes of 50	do.

Besides many of $30 $20, &c.

☞ Amounting in all to $180,000. ☜

Whole Tickets 4 dollars
Halves 2 dollars
Quarters 1 dollar.

A certificate for a package of 10 whole tickets will cost only $33. Halves and Quarters in the same proportion. To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, of WHEELER & BURNS,

At the Apothecary Store, Salisbury, N. C.

BENJAMIN FRALEY,

TAILOR,

HAS just received the latest fashions from New York and Philadelphia, imported from London and Paris. He continues to carry on the above business at THE LARGE BRICK ROW, Salisbury, where he is prepared to do all kinds of Tailoring in a very superior style, durable and fashionable, and warranted to fit well. All orders from a distance will be most faithfully executed, agreeable to order or promised. All kinds of cutting will be done by him on short notice. ☞ He still continues to act as A[illegible] one of the most fashionable Tailors of New York and Philadelphia, therefore any Tailors wishing instruction in the art of Cutting can be instructed by calling on Benjamin Fraley, Salisbury, at the large Brick Row.

More Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber informs those having Negroes for sale, that he is still in the business, and is desirous of purchasing a large number, for which he will at all times give the highest cash prices. Persons wishing to sell would do well to give him notice before they do sell.

Letters on this subject, directed to Salisbury, N. C., will meet with prompt attention.

ROBERT HUIE.

N. B. Mr. John Jones, my Agent, will at all times be found at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte, prepared to make purchases. All letters addressed to him at Charlotte will be promptly attended to. R. H.

Salisbury, June 11, 1836.—tf

To Business Men.

THE Proprietor of "THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN," thankful to a generous Public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon his establishment, in the way of Advertising, Job Printing, and the sale of Blanks, &c., would state, that the paper now having a wider circulation (principally in the Western Counties of North Carolina) than it has ever had, Merchants and other business men wishing to communicate with the public, would find it greatly to their advantage to advertise in its columns. The terms of Advertising are very cheap—50 cents per square for the first insertion and 33½ cents for each continuance. Every kind of

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, Labels, Tickets, Blanks, Way-Bills,

And every thing else in that line, will be executed in a very superior manner, with expedition, and on very moderate terms. Persons at a distance wishing to have Printing done, by forwarding their orders by mail, will have them as promptly and correctly attended to as if they were present in person; and the work carefully packed up and forwarded. Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Constables and others can at all times be supplied with BLANKS of every description generally used, printed on fine paper and the most approved forms. A considerable reduction will be made to those who purchase of us their regular supply of Blanks July 9.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH to purchase FORTY or FIFTY NEGROES, for which I expect to pay liberal prices. Any person disposed to sell would do well to give me a call, either in person or by letter, which will at all times be punctually attended to.

SAMUEL REEVES.

Salisbury, July 9, 1836.—tf

Apprentices Wanted.

TWO OR THREE Boys, from the age of 14 to 16, will be taken as apprentices to the Tailoring Business in an establishment in this place if application be made soon. None others but boys of good moral character, and industrious habits need apply Application can be made to the Editor of this paper.

Oct. 22, 1836. tf.

NEW CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE

Fall and Winter Goods.

WATSON & ELLIOTT

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends, and the public, that they are now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and handsome

Stock of Goods,

suited to the Fall and Winter trade, bought on the most reasonable terms for cash, and all of a quality [illegible] the consumption of this section of the [illegible] country. Our stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:

[illegible] CHOICE SELECTION OF

DRY GOODS,

Embracing Superfine and Fine CLOTHS, SILKS, and MERINOES, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c.,

Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Queens-Ware, Groceries, Candies, &c. &c.,

and every other article usually kept in Stores in this part of the country. They assure all who feel a desire to purchase bargains, that if they will give them a call, they shall not be disappointed, as they are determined to sell as low as any other merchants.

The subscribers would tender their most sincere thanks to the generous public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them since they commenced business, and hope by punctuality, and keeping a choice stock of Goods, to merit a continuance of the same.

N. B. Country Produce of every description bought at the highest market price in exchange for Goods. WATSON & ELLIOTT.

November 5, 1836. t—f

BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE subscriber has for sale German Bolting Cloths, (Anchor stamp) of a very superior quality.

MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Oct. 8, 1836. t—f

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.

Can now be obtained of the patentee, at the office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 8, 1836.

For five or six years previous to the Spring of 1834, a Negro man of mine had been much afflicted with an ulcerated arm and hand, which rendered him almost useless. The ulcer embraced that part of his arm from the elbow down, including his entire hand, which was literally a mass of putrefaction. A joint of one finger, and a part of the thumb, perished and dropt off. A more distressing and hopeless case I have never beheld. It was abandoned by his physicians as incurable, except by amputation of the hand.

The best medical treatment having failed to relieve the man, I placed him under the care of Mr. William W. Gray, in this place, who, with his Ointment, has effectually cured the case, although the Negro was frequently absent, for weeks and months together. He has been entirely well for the last eight months, and I have good reason to believe will continue so.

WILLIAM BOYLAN.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

RALEIGH, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandages. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

Wanted,

ONE or two good *JOURNEYMEN TAILORS*, who can come well recommended.—To such, constant employment and good wages will be given, by application to the subscribers at Mocksville. MERONEYS & BAILEY.

May 7, 1836. t—f

FRESH PATENT DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

JUST received, and for sale at THIS OFFICE, the following Invaluable Patent Drugs and Medicines, viz:

BOON'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND ANTI-BILIOUS VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS,

Which if taken in time will prevent Bilious Fever, Jaundice, Spleen, Ague and Fever, and is decidedly the best medicine yet discovered for that scourge Dyspepsia, that has unstrung the nerves and prostrated the most vigorous in our land.—They relieve Costiveness, Head-Ache, Dry Tongue, Shortness of Breathing, Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, Drowsiness, Restlessness, which will secure comfortable sleep at night. If taken with calomel, they will prevent any bad effects from that mineral.

PRICE, $1,25 PER BOTTLE.

MONTAGUE'S VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS, FOR THE AGUE AND FEVER.

One Bottle of this Medicine has never been known to fail in effecting a perfect cure. Let those any person purchasing and using the Bitters, and are not satisfied as to its effects, by returning the Bottle, shall have back the price, $3 per Bottle.

MONTAGUE'S Anti-Spasmodic Tincture, OR MOTHER'S COMFORT.

For Diarrhœa, in all of its various forms, Dysentary, Cramp Colic, Cholera Morbus, Asiatic Cholera, After Pains of Lying-in Females; and in this is is the Mother's Comfort, in that it is the very best preparation for the summer diseases of children, that has yet been introduced into the chamber of the distressed.

PRICE, 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Bonaparte's (Camp) Expunging MIXTURE, FOR EXTRACTING

Grease, Tar, Turpentine, Paints, Oils, &c. from Carpets, Floors, Cloth, Hats, and Silks—by which *Coat Collars* are made to look as fresh as any part of the Coat.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE

☞ Directions in each Bottle for using. ☜

☞ MONTAGUE'S BALM; ☜ AN INDIAN CURE *for* TOOTH-ACHE.

THE established reputation and constantly increasing demand for this effectual remedy of pain and preservative of the Teeth, has induced the subscriber to offer it to the American Public. Arrangements have been made to supply agents in all the principal cities and towns of the U. States, so as to place it within the reach of those suffering, and likely to suffer, with the most harrassing of all aches, (tooth-ache.) When applied according to directions given on the bottle, it has never failed to afford immediate and permanent relief.—It also arrests the decay in defective teeth and relieves that soreness which so frequently renders a strong tooth useless.

The application and remedy are simple, innocent, and not unpleasant; and the large number of persons, in various sections of the country, that have already experienced such delightful and salutary benefits from the use of the Balm, are ready to bear (for the public good) their testimony to its unrivalled qualities.

It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly and unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the civilized world as the most valuable discovery of the Red Man of the Woods.

H. B. MONTAGUE.

Petersburg, Virginia, Feb. 20, 1836.—ts

A supply of the above valuable Medicine kept constantly for sale at THIS OFFICE.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE.

State of North Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, October Sess. 1836.

John Still, Jun'r. } Attachment.
vs.
Eli Winecoff, }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Eli Winecoff, is not an inhabitant of this State, where upon it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for said defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cabarrus at the Court House, in Concord, on the 3rd Monday in January next to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken *pro confesso*.

Witness, Kiah P. Harris, Clerk of said Court, at Concord, the 3rd Monday of October 1836, and the 61st year of Independence.

KIAH P. HARRIS, C. C. C

November 5th 1836.—Price adv. $2 16¾

BLUM'S

CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA

ALMANACKS

FOR 1837,

JUST received and for sale, at THIS OFFICE.

PRICE, 10 CENTS

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Monday, November 28, 1835.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Spruill, so much of the amended Constitution as relates to the passage of general laws regulating divorce and alimony; so much as relates to the alteration of the names of persons; so much as relates to the legitimating those not born in wedlock; and so much as relates to restoring to credit persons convicted of infamous crimes, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Cooper of Martin, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the existing civil laws, as that no capias shall issue unless the plaintiff or his agent shall make oath before some justice of the peace in the county where the defendant resides, that it is believed that the defendant has so concealed his property as to defraud the plaintiff out of his dues.

On motion of Mr. Reid, the Military Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of compelling militia companies to muster four times a year.

Messrs. Gudger, Reinhardt, Dockery, Carson, and Taylor were appointed on the part of the Senate to compose the Joint Select Committee on the subject of the Surplus Revenue.

COMMONS.

The Speaker laid before the House the resignation of John B. Muse, member elect for the county of Buncombe. Ordered that a Writ of Election be issued to the Sheriff of said county to hold an election on Thursday the 8th December, to supply the vacancy.

Mr. Graham presented a bill to lay off a new county from a part of Orange, by the name of *Jefferson*; made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Mr. Mason presented a bill making Sheriffs ineligible twice in certain cases; and Mr. Fisher, a bill for the erection of a bridge over the South Yadkin River, at or near Hall's Mills in Rowan county.

On motion of Mr. J. W. Guinn, the committee on Internal Improvement were instructed to inquire into the expediency of constructing a road from the town of Franklin in Macon county, the nearest way to the place where the county site for the public buildings shall be located, in the territory recently acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians; and from such place to some point on the Georgia line, that will best afford a communication with the State of Alabama, having a due regard to the interest of this State.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the Committee on Internal Improvement were instructed to inquire into the expediency of making a Turnpike Road of the Buncombe Gap Road in the counties of Rutherford and Buncombe; the State to appropriate the whole of the funds necessary to make the road, and the tolls arising therefrom to go exclusively to the State.

Mr. Moore presented a bill, allowing Sheriffs or their deputies to administer oaths in certain cases; referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Fisher presented the following resolution; which being read was rejected; viz.

Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to inquire into the expediency of the State purchasing up the stock in the turnpike road from the Tennessee line, to the end that the State may become sole proprietor of said Road.

Public Printing.—On motion of Mr. Dillon Jordan, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to appoint a Joint Select Committee of three from each house to whom shall be referred the subject of the Public Printing with instructions to inquire if the law regulating the same does not require amendment; and that they report accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Patton, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law in cases of conviction for malicious mischief, where offenders are unable to pay for the property injured or destroyed, to allow the judges the discretionary power of giving the offenders one or two public whippings, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes.

Tuesday, November 9, 1836.

SENATE.

Mr. Reinhardt presented a petition from certain citizens of Lincoln county, relative to the erection of a new county, from parts of that and Rutherford county; referred to the Select Committee on the subject.

Messrs. Marsteller, Moore, and M'Cormick, were appointed on the part of the Senate, to compose the Joint Select Committee on the subject of the Public Printing.

Received from the House of Commons, the Joint Rules of Order, with sundry amendments; which were concurred in by the Senate, with the exception of the substitute proposed by the House for the 17th Rule—[which is given in full in our account of the proceedings of the Commons on Saturday:] After considerable discussion, between Messrs. Edwards, Hall, Mebane, and we believe some others, in favor of the amendment; and Messrs. Morehead, Bryan of Carteret, Taylor and others, against it; the amendment was rejected, 26 to 23, as follows, viz:

In favor of the amendment, Messrs. Arrington, Baker, Bryan of Craven, Bunting, Cowper of Gates, Cooper of Martin, Dobson, Edwards, Exum, Fox, Hall, Hawkins, Boulder, Hussy, Kerr, Lindsay, Marsteller, Mebane, Mosely, Reid, Reinhardt, Sanders, Whitaker, 23.

Against the amendment, Messrs. Albright, Burney, Carson, Davidson, Dockery, Gudger, Hargrave, Joyner, Jones, Kelly, Melchor, Montgomery, Moody, Move, Morehead, Moore, M'Cormick, Myers, Polk, Redding, Skinner, Spruill, Taylor Williams; 26.

COMMONS.

Mr. Clement presented a petition from many citizens of Rowan, for a division of said county; accompanied by a bill, to establish the county of *Davie*; made the order of the day to morrow.

Mr. Fisher presented a report from the Commissioners for rebuilding the Capitol; read, ordered to be printed, and sent to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Hartley, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of raising the fees allowed witnesses, where they are summoned to attend courts in other counties than those in which they reside.

On motion of Mr. Patton, the resolution of Mr. Fisher yesterday rejected, relative to a turnpike road in Buncombe, was reconsidered and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Courts, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the Tax on strolling players and equestrian performers.

On motion of Mr. Hill, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee of four from each house, to inquire what alterations or amendments ought to be made to the Revenue laws of the State; and that the Senate concurring, so much of the Governor's message as relates to the assessment of the lands for taxation, be referred to the said Committee.

Governor's Election: On motion of Mr. Fisher, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing that on Monday next the two houses proceed to examine the returns and compare the polls of the late election for Governor of the State, in order that the person elected may be duly notified of the same.

Mr. Guthrie offered a preamble and resolution, declaratory of the opinion of the Legislature in regard to the rights of the voters to vote out of the counties in which they actually reside, in congressional and presidential elections; so as to produce uniformity on the subject: the Resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to investigate the question relative to the passage of private acts, and report what in their opinion ought to be classed as private and what as public acts; and that they further inquire, whether the act of last session on this subject, is "applicable to proceedings of the Legislature under the new Constitution, and report the result of their investigation."

Received a message from his Excellency, Gov. Spaight, transmitting the Report of the Commissioners for revising and digesting the public statute laws of the State. Read and ... oxville, &c. of Mr. Graham, ordered to be sent to ... TUESDAY ... posing to refer the whole subject to a ... the arrival o... Committee of six from each house. ... in Raleigh ...

Mr. J. W. Guinn presented a memorial ... in Macon county, ... to the public lands ... the construction of roads in said county: referred to the committee on Cherokee Lands.

The proposition of the Senate in relation to the division of Lincoln and Rutherford counties, was disagreed to; and on motion of Mr. Bedford, it was proposed to refer the matter to a Joint Select Committee of two on the part of the Senate, and four on the part of this House, from the counties aforesaid.

Wednesday, November 30, 1836.

SENATE.

Mr. Davidson presented the petition of James Thompson, of Iredell county,—praying the Legislature for restitution of a certain sum of money, which was read and on Mr. D.'s motion referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Fox, the resolution, that the two Houses adjourn *sine die* on Monday the 2nd of January 1837, and that the Clerks of the two Houses make up their estimates accordingly, was taken up for consideration, and adopted.

Mr. Montgomery, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the petition of Elisha Cox and Tilman Vestal, praying compensation for having arrested one James Meadows, a fugitive from justice, charged with the murder of one Daniel Rash, reported a Resolution in his favor, which passed three readings and was ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Clayton presented a petition from sundry citizens of Buncombe, together with a bill to erect a new county, by the name of Madison. Read first time.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House of the non-concurrence of that branch to the amendment proposed by them to the Joint Rules. On motion of Mr. Graham, the House receded from their amendment. Ayes 57—Nays 55.

The bill to lay off and establish a county, by the name of Jefferson, was read the second time. Mr. Graham spoke at considerable length, in favor of the bill; after which, on motion of Faison, it was laid on the table for the present.

The bill to lay off and establish a county, by the name of Davie, was also read the second time.—Mr. Clement urged the passage of the bill with great zeal, when, on motion of Mr. Gilliam, it was laid on the table. Mr. G. said his motion proceeded from no hostility to the bill, but he wished time to satisfy doubts which he entertained as to the policy of dividing counties.

Mr. Fisher introduced a bill declaring that the shares of Stock Companies, in this State, shall be deemed and taken as personal estate. Read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Petty, a bill to repeal an Act of 1835, annexing part of Wilkes county to Ashe. Read first time.

Mr. Fisher introduced a resolution directing the Public Treasury to receive in payment for Cherokee Lands, Virginia, South-Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia Notes. Referred to the Committee on Cherokee Lands.

Thursday, December 1, 1836.

SENATE.

Mr. Reid presented the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee, to consist of three on the part of each House, to take into consideration so much of the amended Constitution as requires the General Assembly to prescribe, by law, the manner in which it shall determine contested elections for Governor; and that the committee be requested to report a bill for that purpose.

Received from the House of Commons a message, proposing that a Joint Select Committee, consisting of four on the part of each House, be raised, to inquire what alterations and amendments ought to be made in the revenue laws of the State; and that to the said committee shall be referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the law for the assessment of lands for taxation; which, on motion of Mr. Mosely, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Barnett presented the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire whether the Banking capital of the State ought to be increased; and if so, whether the better mode of increasing it be to add to the capital of the Banks already chartered, or by incorporating a new Bank or Banks.

Recieved from the House of Commons a message proposing that the two Houses of the Legislature on tomorrow at twelve o'clock, proceed to vote for a Senator of the United States to supply the Vacancy occasioned by Mr. Mangum's resignation, and informing that the Hon. Robert Strange is in nomination. The message was, on motion of Mr. Bryan of Carteret and Jones, laid on the table: Ayes 25, Noes 24.—Mr. Hargrave demanding them:

Ayes—Messrs. Albright, Bryan of Carteret and Jones, Barnett, Barney, Carson, Davidson, Dockery, Gudger, Hargrave, Joyner, Jones, Kelley, Melchor, Montgomery, Moody, Moye, Morehead, Moore, Myers, Polk, Redding, Skinner, Spruill, Taylor and Williams—25.

Noes—Messrs. Arrington, Baker, Bryan of Craven, Bunting, Cowper of Gates and Chowan, Cooper of Martin, Dobson, Edwards, Exum, Fox, Hall, Hawkins, Houlder, Hussey, Kerr, Lindsay, Marsteller, Mebane, Moseley, M'Cormick, Reid, Reinhardt, Sanders and Whitaker—24.

Mr. Dobson presented a bill to amend the law relative to receiving bonds of sheriffs; which passed the first time and was made the order of the day for to-morrow. (Authorises 12 magistrates to do it.)

Mr. Bryan from the Judiciary Committee, to whom the resolution heretofore offered directing them to enquire whether certain amendments in the ca. sa. laws were not necessary was referred, made an unfavorable report thereon; which was concurred in, and the committee discharge from the further consideration of the subject.

A message was received from the House of commons, disagreeing to the Senate's proposition to refer the memorial of a unmber of the citizens of Rutherford and Lincoln counties, relative to the erection of a new county to a joint select Committee of three members from the counties of Lincoln and Rutherford, and proposing to refer it to a Joint Select Committee of two on the part of the Senate and four on the part of the Commons, from the above named counties. Concurred in.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Saturday Morning, December 10, 1836.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In another part of our paper will be found the Proceedings of the Legislature up to Thursday the 1st inst. The proceedings of Friday and Saturday have been received but omitted to make room for the extracts from the Register, which will be found under the Raleigh head. We also publish an extract from the Letter of an intelligent correspondent, who is a looker on in Raleigh. It will be seen that the Van Buren men in the Senate have taken a stand against North Carolina receiving her share of the Surplus Revenue. Will the People of North Carolina believe this? The People of our State paid their part of this money into the Treasury, and surely in dividing they ought to receive back their proportion,—but it would seem that such men as Dr. Fox, of Mecklenburg, and William Dobson of Surry, are willing to deprive North Carolina of her share, because Van Buren is against dividing the money, but wishes to keep it for Congress to squander away. Will the People sustain such men? If so, they are ready to sustain any thing. We hope that the Whigs in the Legislature will not yield an inch on this subject, but stand up for the rights of North Carolina. It is believed that the Van Buren Senators will back out from their stand against receiving the surplus before the session adjourns; whether this will be the case or not, will be ascertained before two more weeks of the session transpire. We wait to see, and shall not fail to inform our readers of the result.

DIVISION OF COUNTIES.

We see that application has been made to the Legislature for several new counties, to be created by a division of the large Counties. Among the rest was a Bill for dividing Orange. The Bill, after considerable discussion, was rejected in the House of Commons by a majority of seventeen votes—an effort was afterwards made to reconsider it, but failed. The Bill for the division of Rowan was called up for consideration immediately after the Orange Bill was rejected, and would certainly have shared the same fate had not one of the Rowan members begged the House to lay it over for a few days. As it now stands, our correspondent informs us that there is yet some hope for the measure. As our friends in the Forks have this measure so much at heart, we heartily wish success to it.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

The election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Junge Mangum, took place on the 3rd instant. Judge Strange receiv[ed] 65 votes, and there were 64 against him, and one absent Whig. If all the Whigs had been present it would have been a TIE. One thing is now certain, if all the Whigs stand firm, Judge S. cannot be elected for the six years; and, that they will all stand firm, we cannot for a moment doubt. The Whig who in this trying crisis should desert his principles, will deserve and receive the lasting odium of the public. Judge Strange, as our correspondent remarks, stands in rather an awkward situation, but such is his thirst for office, it is believed he will accept it, and if he should fail to get the six years, he will look to Van Buren for remuneration. In support of his claim, he can urge with truth that he not only went as a volunteer to the Baltimore Caucus, but actually electioneered all around the circuits when on his official duty.

THE SURPLUS.

We understand from various sources that great diversity of opinion exists among the members of the Legislature as to what is to be done with the Surplus Revenue of the Federal Government passed over to North Carolina. It is said that some think it ought to be divided between Internal Improvement and Education: others that the State had better make a Bank out of it, and apply the profits only to works of improvement; some are for loaning it out to the Banks at five per cent. as in Tennessee, and wonderful to tell, there are some who hold that it ought to be divided off to the several counties in this State, and they to retail it out to the people. Report says this is the idea of an honorable member of Congress of an adjoining District;—it is a project worthy in all respects of his great talents. This diversity of opinion, exists, of course only among those who are in favor of receiving the money. There is another class of men known in the Legislature, who have a plan of their own on this subject, which if adopted, will settle the question at once,—this plan is not to accept the money at all, but let the other States take it—this class consists of the Van Buren men in the Senate, as their vote on the Resolution to accept it will show. Will these men stand in this determination? We believe they will not. When the *yeas* and *nays* come to be taken on the bill to accept, we expect to see that they have undegone a change of opinion. Think you, reader that the Dobsons, and Foxes, and Reinhardts, and Bakers, will have courage enough to vote against receiving the money! No, never.

"*Treasurer's Report.*—Printed copies of this document have not yet reached the Legislature, and we are unable therefore, to redeem our promise to publish it in this paper."—*Ral. Reg. Dec.* 6.

The above will explain the reason why the Treasurer's Report does not appear in the Carolinian to-day.

GOVERNOR SPAIGHT AND THE DISTRIBUTION LAW—REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF, &c.

Gov. Spaight in his Message, like the Governor of Georgia, and other leading Van Buren men in the South, oppose the law for distributing the Surplus Revenue among the States on the ground of unconstitutionality; but forced by public opinion, he says the State ought to receive her portion. This pretext of the Van Buren partizans for opposing this measure of so much importance to the States, is entirely at issue with the truth, and the remedy which they propose is not only impracticable at this time, but a resort to it would prove dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the country.

The Governor says that Congress has no power under the constitution to collect more money from the People than is needed for the *economical* support of Government, and therefore the Tariff should be so reduced as to prevent the accumulation of a Surplus in the National Treasury. Now, the most active supporters of the Distribution Bill never claimed the power for Congress to raise money by taxing the People to distribute again amongst them; and it is an unwarrantable perversion of the truth, for Gov. Spaight to even insinuate that the Distribution Bill has this effect. In spite of the efforts of the friends of economical expenditures ther has accumulated a Surplus in the Treasury, and it is this Surplus which they wish to distribute among the People from whose pockets it was taken. And it little becomes Gov. S. and his party to prate about *economical expenditures*, when their sole object in opposing a distribution of the Surplus is that it may be kept in the National Treasury in the hands of their party, to be used in perpetuating their reign of extravagance. What would Gov. Spaight and his party have done with the Surplus Revenue now in the Treasury, and annually arising from the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, if not to keep it lying uselessly in the Treasury, to be used at the discretion of the scullions of the Kitchen Cabinet, or to be distributed amongst the People? Congress has the right to legislate for the *general welfare* (a doctrine however, which should be cautiously advanced) and if there be no express power given whereby for that body to pass the Distribution act, this is sufficient. To reduce the Tariff would not remove the Surplus Millions now in the Treasury. The fact is, Gov. Spaight and his party in this State, who would sink North Carolina to perpetuate Van Buren's reign, are anxious that this money should not go out of the management of the political rats about the Federal crib; and to show some excuse to the People, they now prate about ECONOMY and a *reduction of the Tariff* to prevent the accumulation of money in the Treasury. Who, we would ask, was most instrumental in forcing upon the people of the South the Tariff of 1828, the *Bill of Abominations?* Who were the allies in this State of the Northern Tariff party in 1831—2, when the South was groaning from Maryland to Florida under the burthen of high Taxes? Mr. Van Buren and his Northern supporters were the very men who put on—voted for—the Tariff of 1828, and Gov. Spaight and his party in this State are the very men who held up for the Tariff, and threw every obstacle they could in the course of the State Rights party who were laboring to effect its reduction. And now they prate about a reduction of the Tariff. Oh, Consistency! thou art a jewel!

But even admitting that the Van Buren party are sincere in preaching up a reduction of the existing Tariff of duties, is the thing practicable, or would it be likely to result in beneficial consequences to the country? Far from it, will be the answer of every candid man. If the great COMPROMISE of 1833, between the conflicting interests of the North and the South is once interrupted before its provisions expire, that day on which it is done will be a sad day for this country and its institutions. The POWER possessed by, and the overweaning spirit of MONOPOLY which actuates, the North, and which gave birth to the Tariff of '28, will burst forth with renewed vigor from its having been awhile curbed, and the American System again be revived to grind the South down to ruin. That Compromise was entered into by the friends of Free Trade and the friends of a high Tariff, and their faith pledged to its observance; and it will be a death blow to Southern rights, to disturb it. If this Compromise is disturbed, before 1841, will Mr. Van Buren and his friends at the North go for a *speedier* reduction than that act provides for, or will they go for laying again the Tariff of 1828, or similar duties? Let Governor Spaight and his party answer this question.

This question of an immediate reduction of the Tariff, gotton up by the Van Buren party, is a part of that system of *Humbuggery* which has been so freely used of late years to catch gulls—to draw off the attention of the People from the abuses of the party in power, while they fatten on the spoils. Is this not the case Mr. Oracle?

WHIGS OF NORTH CAROLINA,

See what your REAL FRIENDS at the North say of your General course on the 10th of November last—they are mortified and ashamed of you. While the friends of law and liberty at the North were doing all in their power to arrest the abolition crusade against your rights, you ingloriously lent upon your arms in slothful inactivity—like a man whose house is on fire, while his neighbors flock in to assist him in stopping the flames, he will coolly sit down on a chair and say, work my brethren or I shall be ruined! Save my house or you are to blame. It is indeed enough to mortify the friends of liberty every where, that with a majority of five thousand against him, the vote was given to Van Buren.

The New York Courier and Enquirer says:

"*The Presidency.*—We suppose there can be but little doubt that the Whigs of *North Carolina* have been wanting in their duty to themselves and the country, and that in consequence of their inexcusable and criminal supineness, that State has gone for VAN BUREN, when at the October contested election it was demonstrated that the *nominee* of the Executive was in a minority of at least *five thousand*. So much for their boasted opposition to the abolitionists and their respect for principles. So far at least as Virginia and North Carolina are concerned, we hope never again to hear a solitary cry raised in relation to the vested rights of the South in their Slave property. These States have knowingly, openly, and infamously leagued with the abolitionists at the North in the late Presidential contest, and we hope they will have sufficient modesty in future to remain silent when their Northern allies call upon Congress to give them its countenance in their crusade against the peace and prosperity of the States South of North Carolina and Virginia. We can assure the people of these two States, that their best friends at the North are not only mortified at their conduct, but are disgusted at their shameful alliance with Northern *abolitionists*, that were it not for the honorable course of the more Southern States, the fanatics would be permitted to have their own way. What Virginia and North Carolina have been willing to surrender they can no longer ask of their Northern friends to protect."

THE STATE OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

It affords us much pleasure to lay before our readers the following Report, made to the last Synod of North Carolina, on subjects of the most vital importance to all classes, but to Presbyterians especially. The Presbyterian Church from its organization and the character of its members necessarily has a powerful influence in this country; and therefore the action of that Church in the Southern States on two, as we consider them, critical questions,—the doctrines of Mr. Barnes and the subject of Abolition—has been looked to with intense interest. We congratulate Presbyterians, we congratulate all classes of the community upon the high and Christian like stand taken by the Synod of North Carolina—it must and will redound to the benefit of the Church, and to the Country. But to the report.

From the Southern Christian Herald.

Extract from the Minutes of the Synod of North Carolina.

TWENTY-THIRD SESSIONS, FAYETTEVILLE,
Friday, November 18, 1836.

The Committee appointed to take into consideration the present state of the Presbyterian Church, exhibited their report, which being read, was considered, article by article; and being amended, by a few slight additions, was unanimously adopted; and is as follows, viz:

"The agitations and the strifes, which at present divide and distract the Church, although they were small in their origin, have now become general, infecting every portion of our beloved Zion, and drawing upon us, the attention of friends and foes both at home and abroad. We will not now inquire into the causes which have produced this unhappy state of things.—The fact cannot be questioned, that a crisis has arrived, unexampled in our former history. The Synod look with alarm on the state of things around us. Along with the general desertion of our Churches by the Holy Spirit, has come,—not the "stillness of death," but the bitterness of strife; and, along with the tendency to serious doctrinal errors, which our past history has proved to be constantly increasing, has come the avowal of principles, which Synod cannot but regard, as fraught with the most dangerous consequences:—such as, that our confession is to be received *only for substance of doctrine*, or, *merely as a system*;—and that the highest judicatory of our Church has no power to organize Boards, to send the Gospel to the destitute.—This Synod, therefore, feels itself solemnly called upon, in the Providence of God, to bear its decided testimony, to the following truths:

"1. We regard the doctrine of the imputation of the guilt of Adam's first sin to his posterity, as doctrine of vital importance in our system; and therefore, we feel bound to declare to the Churches, our solemn conviction, that the manner in which this doctrine has been assailed, in a work entitled, "Notes on Romans," by Albert Barnes, renders that work an unsafe guide to the members of our Church, and a dangerous book to be placed in the hands of our youth.

"2. The failure, or refusal, of the last General Assembly, to pass any censure on the unguarded phraseology and the serious errors which said book contains, this Synod deeply regrets; and against what this Synod does most conscientiously believe to have been a dereliction of duty, on the part of that body, we would most earnestly, solemnly, and respectfully remonstrate.

"3. That system, which makes regeneration to consist merely in moral suasion, or in changing purposes of the soul, or merely in a series of acts, we regard, as opposed to the letter and spirit of the Bible, and of the Standards of our Church.

"4. Language has been used, in relation to human ability, which we regard as dangerous, and not warranted, either by the Scriptures or by our Confession. We regard man, as wholly unable to help himself, without the special aids of the Holy Spirit.

"5. The refusal of the last General Assembly to organize a Board of Foreign Missions for that portion of our Church who prefer such an organization, we regard as unwise; and as an act which cannot be justified on Christian principles.

"6. That the spirit and principles of Abolitionists, are at variance with the precepts of the Gospel, we cannot doubt; and when men undertake to declare the relation of Master and Slave sinful in itself, and a sufficient bar to Christian communion, they assume a power not granted by Jesus Christ, or the Constitution of our Church; and therefore, "*from such*,"—whenever the General Assembly shall make slave-holding a test of Christian communion,—we shall feel it our duty, according to the letter and spirit of the Apostolic injunction. (1 *Tim. VI.* 1—5.) to "*withdraw*" ourselves.

"All which is respectfully submitted."

[Signed] SAMUEL L. GRAHAM,
STEPHEN FRONTIS,
JAMES W. DOUGLASS,
PATRICK J. SPARROW,
JAMES WOOD. } Committee.

On the above report, Synod agreed to take the question by yeas and nays, and the roll being called for this purpose, the question was decided in the affirmative, as follows, viz:

Yeas. The Rev'd. Messrs. Samuel Paisley, Elisha Mitchell, Eli W. Caruthers, Thomas Lynch, A. L. Watts, James D. Hall, Thompson Byrd, and Robert Burwell; the Rev. John Robinson, D. D.; the Rev. Messrs. Henry N. Pharr, Stephen Frontis, William A. Hall, Patrick J. Sparrow, Abner J. Leavenworth, John M. M. Caldwell, Robert Tate, John McIntyre, Colin McIver, James W. Douglass, James Wood, Archi'd Bute, Alexander McIver, William Brobston, Angus McCollum, Joseph Brown, William N. Peacock, Hector McLean, Evander McNair, Hector McNeill, Archi'd Smith, and Thomas R. Owen; Messrs. Joseph A. McLean, Bizan Cannon, Amos Alexander, Allen Wilkinson, and Malcom McLonald; the Hon. Henry Potter; and Messrs. George McIntosh, Daniel McDonald, Duncan McNeill, Bethune Mackenzie, Daniel G. Coit, John Elliott, Alexander Anderson, and John Cromartie:—45

Nays. None.

Ordered, That copies of the above report, and of the proceedings of this Synod thereon, duly authenticated by the Stated Clerk, be forwarded, for publication, to "the Presbyterian," "The Southern Christian Herald," "The Southern Religious Telegraph," and "The New York Observer."

A true extract from the Minutes of Synod.

COLIN McIVER, *Stated Clerk.*

REPORT ON SLAVERY.

By the Harmony Presbytery, embracing the middle country in South Carolina.

Whereas, sundry persons in "Scotland and England" and others in the North East and West in our own country, have denounced slavery as obnoxious to the laws of God: some of whom have presented before the General Assembly of our church and the Congress of this nation memorials and petitions, with the avowed object of bringing into disgrace slaveholders, and abolishing the relation of master and slave.

And whereas, from the said proceedings, and the statements, reasonings, and circumstances connected therewith, it is most manifest that those persons "know not what they say nor whereof they affirm:" and with this ignorance discover a spirit of self-righteousness and *exclusive* sanctity, while they indulge in the most reckless denunciations of their neighbor, as false in fact as they are opposed to the spirit and dictates of our holy ...

Therefore, *Resolved*,

1. That as the Kingdom of our Lord is not of this world, his Church as such has no right to abolish, alter, or affect any institution or ordinances of men political and civil merely: nor has the Church *open in our midst* the right to describe rules and dictate principles which can bind or affect the conscience with reference to slavery, and any such attempt would constitute ecclesiastical tyranny. Much less has any *other* church or churches, or bodies of men, ecclesiastical, civil, or political, under Heaven, any or the slightest right to interfere in the premises.

2. That slavery has existed from the days of those good old slaveholders and Patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, (who are now in the Kingdom of Heaven,) to the time when the apostle Paul sent a runaway home to his master Philemon, and wrote a christian and fraternal epistle to this slaveholder, which we find still stands in the canons of the Scriptures; and that slavery has ever since the days of apostles and does now exist.

3. That as the relative duties and obligations of master and slave are taught in the scriptures, in the same manner as those of parent and child, and husband and wife, the *existence* of slavery itself is *not* opposed to the *will* of God; and whosoever has a conscience too tender to recognise this relation as *lawful*, is 'righteous over much,' is 'wise above what is written,' and has submitted his neck to the yoke of man, sacrificed his christian liberty of conscience, and leaves the infallible word of God for the fancies and doctrines of men.

4. *Resolved*, That the relation of master and slave is purely a civil relation, and in this State no person or persons can impair, abridge or alter that Institution save the Legislature of the people of South Carolina only.

M. D. FRASER, T. C.

An example for North Carolina.—The following resolutions, introduced into the Georgia Legislature, will meet the approbation of every friend of the South and Southern institutions. We should hail with delight, such a move in our own Legislature—we would then see who are, and who are *not*, the friends of the South. And we think it behooves the Legislature of every Slave-holding State, to take a similar bold and decided stand upon this subject; for depend upon it we are in danger.

"ABOLITION PETITIONS.

"On Saturday last, Mr. Bond of Marion, laid on the table the following Preamble and Resolutions on the reception of abolition petitions by the Congress of the United States:—*Recorder of Nov.* 14.

"Whereas, during the last session of Congress, various petitions were submitted to, and received by that body, having for their object the abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia: and whereas, various opinions exist in relation to the right of that body to receive such petitions, and to act upon them; and strange as it may appear, the diversity of opinion was found even among the delegation from this State, and we believing that the period has arrived, when not only Georgia, but the whole South, should present an undivided front upon this all absorbing subject:

"*Be it therefore Resolved*, &c., That Congress has no right under the Constitution, to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia or any where else, within the limits of the United States.

"*2nd. Resolved*, That Congress has no right to receive any petition whatever, praying for the action of that body upon any matter whatever, not within the constitutional sphere of its action.

"*3rd. Resolved*, That Congress is receiving petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, violated the spirit of the Constitution, and that the members from Georgia who voted for their reception by that body, grossly betrayed the interests of their constituents."

☞ We would direct the attention of the reader to the Prospectus of the "American Literary Company," which will be found in another column.

☞ We congratulate our friends of the RALEIGH REGISTER upon the improved appearance of their respectable and valuable paper.

☞ What is the matter with our friends of the Danville Reporter? We have not received a No. of their excellent paper for several weeks. A hard blow, we admit, North Carolina and Virginia going for Van; but we hope the Reporter will survive it, to fight again.

☞ The Ship *Bristol* was recently wrecked near the port of New York, by which accident from *eighty to one hundred* persons lost their life. The New-York papers attribute this dreadful calamity to the criminal negligence of the pilots.

South Carolina.—The Legislature of South Carolina assembled on the 28th ultimo. In the Senate Patrick Noble, the old Speaker, was re-elected; and in the House, D. L. Wardlaw, Esq., was elected Speaker, both from the Abbeville District.

Through the politeness of the Editor of the Times, we have been favored with a pamphlet copy of Gov. McDuffie's Annual Message, an extract from which will be found on our fourth page, and to which the attention of the reader is directed. Like every production from Gov. McDuffie's pen, this Message will be read with great interest not only in South Carolina, but throughout the whole Union, as a document of consummate ability and replete with the most important suggestions and instructions. To the Southern reader the whole message is of intense interest. We shall make further extracts from this Message in our next.

☞ The person who sent us by the last mail from Concord, a marriage notice to be published, will please the next time he does such a favor, to get some person who can write such a document correctly, to write his notice and sign his name to it, and then be polite enough to *pay the postage*, if he wishes it published.

The oracle of Van Burenism for North Carolina applauds Mr. Edwards' Resolutions on the subject of the Surplus Revenue, &c. as embracing the old *Jeffersonian* doctrines (States Rights) of '98! Is not the Standard afraid of offending Mr. Edwards' Van Burenism by associating him with Jefferson's HERESY of Nullification.

Effects of the Specie Circular.—A Mississippi paper states that the Land Sales in that State have fallen off nearly one-third from the previous sales in consequence of the provisions of the specie circular, and that thousands of poor men who wish to become settlers cannot procure the specie to purchase lands. Oh! the glories of Humbuggery.

Removal of the Deposits.—A fellow who certainly must be an admirer of Gen. Jackson's policy, recently entered the Oneida Bank at Utica, N. Y., and "removed deposites" to the amount of *one hundred and eight thousand six hundred dollars.*

Laudable Enterprise.—On comparing subscriptions to the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail-Road Company recently at Knoxville, it was found that the requisite number of shares had not been taken; when Col. Wade Hampton, of Columbia, S. C., one of the Commissioners, immediately took the remaining shares, on his own resources—$220,000

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a Letter from Raleigh, dated

"DECEMBER 2, 1836.

"After the organization of the two Houses, and the delivery of the Governor's Message, one of the first subjects brought forward was that of the Surplus. Mr. Carson moved Resolutions in the Senate, and Mr. Jordan in the House. Mr. Jordan's Resolution proposed to appoint a Committee to *inquire* into the expediency of North Carolina receiving the money, and *in case* they agreed to receive it, then to inquire what to do with it. Your county-man, Mr. Fisher, objected to the *form* of the Resolution, and said, why appoint a Committee to *inquire* whether we would receive it or not?—that for his part he was for taking the money, and he supposed every member in the House had made up his mind to receive it or not;—he wished therefore, for the Resolution to be so modified as at once to declare that we would accept the money. Mr. Jordan agreed to modify his Resolution accordingly, and the House almost unanimously voted to receive the money. The Senate, however, were not so unanimous. The V. Buren men to a man, in the Senate, voted against the Commons's Resolution and against receiving our part of the money. What will the People think of this?

"The Senatorial Election has not yet come on. It was some time before the Van Buren men could agree who to run. It is said that Mr. Haywood's heart was set on it, and Judge Strange thought of nothing else. Each had his friends, and after several caucuses, Strange was agreed on, very much to the other gentleman's discomfiture, but he quietly submits, no doubt hoping for amends elsewhere.

"You will have seen that Senator Mangum, as old Hudibras says, has thrown away his shield and run for life. The Van Buren men chuckle very much at his retreat. I heard one of them say he had no doubt the Judge acted on the plan of Hudibras—

"He that fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day."

The Whigs themselves are by no means pleased with his course, though they speak very little of him. They let him 'depart in peace.' The Van Buren men do'nt brag as much as you might suppose at their victory in this State. In truth there is not much room for bragging; they caught the Whigs asleep, that's all. Van Buren's vote is nearly 2,000 less than Speight's, and White's about 11,000 less than Dudley's. The Whigs unquestionably have a large majority in the State, but good easy souls, they can't take time to vote. I move that they give up the name of WHIG, and take that of *Rip Van-Winkle* again."

Extract of a Letter from another Correspondent, dated

"RALEIGH, December 3, 1836.

"On yesterday the two Houses went into the election of a Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Willie P. Mangum, and it resulted in the election of Judge Strange by ONE vote majority. The Whigs knew as well what the result would be before the election as they did after it, so that they were not at all surprised. I rather think, however, the Van Burenites were a little surprised; they expected to succeed by THREE or FIVE votes. Every Whig member was at his post, except the successor of Mr. Muse, who has not yet arrived, indeed is not yet elected. Mr. Muse is a true Whig, and one of the most promising young men in the State, but the cruel destroyer has come, and he will soon be cut off from his career of honor and usefulness by that incurable disease, the Consumption.—Every Van Buren man in either House was present.—If all the Whigs had been present, that is, if Mr. Muse had been here, or his successor, the vote would have been a TIE. So you see that though Judge STRANGE is elected for the *vacancy*, he is not yet elected for the *six years*. He stands in rather an awkward predicament. He may get out of it, and then he may not! One thing is certain, if all the Whigs stand firm, he cannot be elected for the six years, for before that election comes on, the successor of Mr. Muse will be here, and we have every reason to believe he will be a Whig. Some say the Judge will take the hint and not accept."

Extract of a Letter from Raleigh, dated

"DECEMBER 5, 1836.

"The Bill for receiving North Carolina's share of the *Surplus* this day passed the Commons *unanimously*.—It was a bitter pill to some of the members of 'the party,' but the *Ayes* and *Noes* settled the matter. The girl in the song, said *No*, when she meant *Yes*, and some believe that the Van Buren men, or some of them, said *Yes*, when they meant *No*. Certain it is, many of them think it *bad policy* to take the money. A good deal of curiosity is felt to see how the party in the Senate will act. On the Resolution for accepting, the *ayes* and *noes* were not called. On the Bill introduced in consequence of the Resolution, the *ayes* and *noes* will be called, and it remains to be seen how they will vote.

"As to what should be done with the money, I have heard some of the members say that letters have been received from New York, proposing that the State shall loan it to Banks in that city at five per cent. I think this will not take. If I were a member, I would resist it to the last hour of the session. I understand the Legislature have determined to take up the Revised Acts, or as it is called, the 'Revised Code,' and go through with it. If they adhere to this, I think the Legislature cannot adjourn before the last of January. The State House goes up rather slowly. It is a most splendid building, and will cost a most splendid sum of money; it is thought between four and five hundred thousand dollars, *that is*, to finish and furnish. One to have cost a fourth of the money would have answered every purpose. * * *"

FROM RALEIGH.

From the Raleigh Register, of December 6.

ELECTION OF SENATOR.

On Saturday last, at 12 o'clock, pursuant to previous order, the two Houses went into the Election of a Senator in the Congress of the United States, to supply the temporary vacancy created by the resignation of Judge MANGUM. The candidate of the Van Buren party was ROBERT STRANGE, one of the Judges of our Superior Court of Law and Equity. THOMAS SETTLE, also a Judge, was run by the Whigs, not with the expectation of electing him, but by way of paying a tribute of respect to a distinguished Whig, and with a view of showing the exact relative strength of parties. Judge Strange received 85 votes, not a majority of the whole Legislature, but precisely a majority of those present. There were given in 169 votes, of which Judge Settle received 83 and Mr. Mosely 1—the latter given by Mr. Barnett, a decided Whig, for reasons satisfactory to his own mind.

Last week, Mr. MUSE, of Pasquotank, a Whig, resigned his seat on account of ill health. Had his successor been present (for no doubt is entertained that a Whig will be chosen) there would have been a TIE on joint ballot. When it is recollected that the Whigs have the ascendancy in the Senate, and could have kept off the election until the Pasquotank member arrived—when it is still further borne in mind, that in consequence of the absence of this member, the Whigs exposed themselves to certain defeat, of which they were as well aware beforehand, as they are now—we say, when these things are considered, that the consent of the Whigs to go into the elections, is a glorious commentary on the purity of their principles. They knew they would be defeated, but Congress was about to meet, and it was incumbent on the Legislature to have the State represented, without reference to party views, and they merged all other considerations, in a determination to do [illegible]. At this point, the question involuntarily presents itself—"Would the Van Buren party, situated as the Whigs were, have pursued the course they did?" We confess, that we doubt it. As [illegible] no necessity for filling the six year's term, of course, the Whigs will not agree that it shall be brought on until the absent member arrives. To use a homely phrase, the hardest must fight.

We subjoin the vote, in each House, on the Election, viz:

VOTE OF THE SENATE.

For Judge Strange.—Messrs. Arrington, Baker, Bryan of Craven, Bunting, Cooper of Gates, Cooper of Martin, Dobson, Edwards, Exum, Fox, Hall, Hawkins, Houlder, Hussey, Kerr, Lindsay, Marsteller, Mebane, Moseley, McCormick, Reid, Reinhardt, Sanders, Whitaker.—24.

For Judge Settle.—Mr. Speaker Waddell, Messrs. Albright Bryan, of Carteret, Bursey, Carson, Davidson, Dockery, Gudger, Hargrave, Joyner, Jones, Kelly, Melchor, Montgomery, Moody, Moye, Morehead, Moore, Myers, Polk, Redding, Skinner, Spruill, Tyler, Williams.—25.

For Mr. Mosely.—Mr. Barnett, of Person.—1.

VOTE OF THE COMMONS.

For Judge Strange.—Messrs. Averitt, Blount, Braswell, Byrd, Caldwell, Calloway, Candler, Chambers, Coor, Cotten, Courts, Critz, Daniel, Davis, Dunn, George, J. W. Guinn, L. A. Guinn, Hartly, Hawkins, Haywood, Henry, Hoke, Holland, Hollinsworth, Hooker, Howerton, Hutchison, Irion, Jarman, D. Jordan, Judkins, Kenan, I. W. Lane, W. A. Lea, J. F. Lee, Maslin, Marshall, Moye, McNeil, Neale, Nye, A. Perkins, Reid, Roebuck, Roberts, Simpson, Sloan, Smith, Speller, Spiers, Stallings, Stockard, Tomlinson, Tuton, Walker, Ward, Watson, R. Whitley, K. Whitley, Williamson.—61.

For Judge Settle.—Messrs. Adams, Bedford, Boon, Brummel, Campbell, Clayton, Clement Covington, Cox, Crawford, Davenport, Eaton, Erwin, Faison, Farrow, Fisher, Fleming, Gales, Gary, Gee, Gillespie, Gilliam, Grady, Graham, Granberry, Guthrie, W. S. Harris, W. Harris, Hill, Horton, Hoskins, Howard, Jefferson, E. Jourdan, J. A. King, N. J. King, W. B. Lane, Lindsay, Lowdermilk, I. Matthews, C. H. Matthews, Maultsby, E. P. Miller, W. J. T. Miller, Moore, McAlister, McClannahan, McRae, Patton, J. H. Perkins, Petty, Pinkston, Prichard, Rayner, Sattertwhaite, Smallwood, Swift, Thomas,—58.

The Compromise Act.—Resolutions have been introduced in the Senate, embodying Gov. SPAIGHT'S opinions with regard to the Tariff, as expressed in his recent Message to the Legislature. The purport of them is to instruct our Representatives in Congress to use their endeavors to effect an immediate modification of the Tariff. We have no idea that the Resolutions will ever get out of the body, in which they are introduced, alive; but yet, the fact of their introduction shows that there is a party in the Legislature willing to see the compromise, but for which we might now be immersed in the horrors of a civil war, disturbed and broken up.

But we wish to ask one question. Suppose the derangement of this compromise involved no breach of faith, would it not be a most suicidal measure for the South? If we should disregard our obligations to observe the terms of the compact, would not the North also be absolved? And does not every man know, that that section of country has the commercial strength which might be exercised to fasten upon us a vastly more burthensome Tariff? Policy, then, if not honor, should seal our lips.

Electoral College of North Carolina.—The members composing this body will meet in this City, to-morrow, for the purpose of casting the 15 votes of the State for the President and Vice-President of their choice.

Respect for the dead.—On Saturday, a Resolution was *unanimously* adopted in the Senate, on motion of Mr. J. W. Bryan, expressive of the deep regret felt by that body at the death of the late Jesse Wilson, a Senator elect from the first Senatorial District, and resolving, as a token of its respect, to wear the usual badge of mourning. The House of Commons will, no donbt, concur with equal unanimity.

Independence of Texas.—A gentleman passed through Fayetteville on Sunday, in the Stage for Washington, who stated that Mexico had *acknowledged the independence of Texas!* and that he was the bearer of despatches to the Mexican Minister at Washington announcing the fact.

Mr. Clayton, a distinguished Whig Senator in Congress from Delaware, has resigned his seat in that body. A Whig will certainly be his successor.

Honor to whom honor.—It is due to the counties of Pitt, Halifax, and Cumberland, to state that amid the general apathy which existed among the Whigs at the recent Election for President, they stood out in bold relief, setting an example of zeal and perseverance in a good cause, worthy of imitation.—These three were the only counties in the State, where the Whig majority was greater in November, than it was in August.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Louisiana Advertiser of the 10th says:—We learn from a gentleman, passenger in the schr. Lady Hope, Capt. Williams, from Tampico, arrived yesterday, that three expresses, in succesion, had entered that place the day previous to the sailing of the schooner. Our informant (who states that his information was obtained from the town major) says the first express brought intelligence of a Texian army (conjectured to amount to near 3,000 men) being within fifty leagues of Matamoras; the second confirmed the statement of the first as to the supposed number, but stated them to be within half the distance first represented, and on a *rapid march*; the news brought by the third was not permitted to transpire; and consequently, was believed to be the most important;—the hasty assembling of all the troops in garison; by the commandant, (Gen. Pedros) furnishing good grounds for it. As many persons as could be induced to volunteer, or compelled to serve, joined them, and an expeditions march was made for Matamoras, where other troops were expected already to have arrived from different sections of the interior, (according to the despatches furnished by the second express). Gen. Urrea had also proceeded to the City of Mexico, in breathless haste, to receive, it was surmised, instructions from the Government, at a moment of such vital emergency. The Texian advancing army was supposed to be commanded by Gen. Rusk, and no doubt has entered Matamoras before this. The next arrival will be earnestly looked for.

BY FRIDAY MORNING'S MAIL.

By Friday morning's Mail we received the Raleigh Star and the Standard. The latter announces the fact, that the Bill for receiving North Carolina's portion of the Surplus Revenue, had passed the Senate with but one dissenting voice.

The Standard, crows *powerfully* at the *temporary* election of Judge Strange. Better not whistle before you're out of the woods, sir.

By papers this morning, we are induced to believe that Mississippi and Louisiana have both gone for Van Buren and Johnson.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated

"TUSCALOOSA, (Ala.) Nov. 21.

"DEAR SIR: The Legislature of this State to-day Elected Col. McKinley to the Senate of the United States, in place of the Hon. Gabriel Moore, whose term expires on the 4th day of March next. Mr. Hopkins, the most talented man in the State, was run in opposition to Col. McKinley. The vote stood—McKinley 72, Hopkins 45. It was not known that Hopkins would run till the Election came on. Many Whig men voted for McKinley. Our Legislature is decidedly Van Buren, and the State gone in favor of Van Buren."

From the New Haven (Conn.) Herald, Extra.

ANNUAL METEORIC SHOWER.

Facts already ascertained leave no doubt of the recurrence of "the Meteoric Shower," on the morning of the 13th November. The preceding day had been rainy, and early the same night the sky was overcast; but before midnight, the firmament became clear, and the stars shone with unwonted brilliancy.

About [illegible] o'clock, observing that the meteors appear in unusual numbers, I directed my attention towards the eastern part of the heavens, where they mostly proceeded, and closely watched the stars from the Great Bear to the north to Canis Major on the south, embracing in my field of view about one third of the firmament.

It was soon discovered, that nearly all the meteors shot in directions which, on being traced back met in one and the same point, near the Lion's Eye. For a quarter of an hour, from half past three o'clock, I counted twenty two meteors, of which all but three emanated from above the radiant point in Leo. Ten left luminous trains; twelve were without trains; and the three that did not conform to the general direction, moved perceptibly slower than the others. The greatest part shot off to the right and left of the radiant, a majority tending south, towards the heart of Hydra. The next fifteen minutes afforded but seven meteors, and the number gradually declined until day-light.

The exact position of the radiant was near a small star, forming the apex of a triangle with the two bright stars in the face of Leo. Its right ascension was 145 deg. and Declination 25 deg. Its place was therefore very nearly the same as in 1834; differing only half a degree in right ascension, and all the phenomena very much resembled those observed that year, except that they continued for a shorter period.

Although shooting stars occur at various seasons of the year, yet these *meteoric showers*, whether they occur on a larger or smaller scale, are marked by several striking peculiarities:—(1) The meteors are much *more frequent* than usual, and sometimes are exceedingly numerous. (2) A larger proportion than common leave *luminous trains*.—(3) They mostly seem to *radiate from a common centre*, and for several years past the radiant has been in nearly the same part of the heavens, namely in the Constellation Leo. It is also exceedingly remarkable that the shower is not only repeated on the same day of the year, but arrives at its maximum every where, and at every recurrance, at nearly the same hour of the morning—from 2 to 4 o'clock.

By a letter obligingly communicated to the writer of this article from Samuel Dunster, Esq., agent of the Franklin Iron Works at Springvale, (Maine,) it appears, that the display was considerably more splendid at that place than here. The whole number of meteors counted from 3 o'clock to fifteen minutes past 6, was *two hundred and fifty three*.—An *auroral arch* which appeared in the north between the hours of 4 and 5, followed by auroral streamers, enhanced the interest of the meteoric exhibition. As was observed here, the meteors emanated from a common radiant situated in the Constellation Leo.

This notice has been delayed in the hope of being able to add some particulars respecting the succeeding nights; but these have proved unfavorable for observation with the exception of the night of the 15th, when the heavens were attentively observed from half past 2, to half past 4 o'clock.—Only six meteors were noticed, of which two only left trains. These proceeded from a common point near the western hinder paw of the Great Bear,—a position at least fifteen degrees north of the radiant observed on the 13th. O.

Yale College, Nov. 16.

WHAT MRS. GRUNDY SAYS OF US.

FROM THE LONDON "JOHN BULL," OF OCTOBER 16.

It is our settled conviction that the "experiment," as it has been miscalled in the United States of North America, is about to experience what the honorable member from Pomfret would call a finisher. In truth, "this experiment," from the days of Tom Paine, until now, has been one vast and systematic piece of cheatery. Those States never had, have not, and never will have any bond of union as a nation, save and except the plunder of other nations. Speaking of the distribution of the taxes among "the people," from whom they are first derived, and who themselves derive them from the property of foreigners, the Governor of the State of New York, and the Governorship of this State, as in the case of Van Buren, is become a stepping stone to the Presidency of all the States—this Governor has told us, in an official document, that "to the victors belong the spoils."

This is the Governor who, in his annual message, about two years ago, said that the citizens must "raise more money in Europe," and which citizens did raise a few millions, in order to pay off a few thousands to the English holders of shares in the Erie canal, which happens to be the only *safe* stock in the United States. Were the shares of the United States Bank a safe stock, the clique of the persons who manage its affairs would contrive to buy up all the shares held by foreigners—and why?—Because the first and last principle—the beginning and end of every American transaction, financial or political, is—SELF.

The immediate cause of the "finisher," our readers will probably hear of before another publication of the "Bull," is the Presidential election. Were General Jackson fifty or sixty years old, instead of being as he is, more than seventy, we should have the French game played over the American soil—that of Napoleon. Andrew Jackson has all the ambition of Napoleon, and nothing pleases him more than to be called the Bonaparte of America. However, he is too old to ape his prototype much longer, and the next best thing to a perpetuation of his power and despotism is that of procuring the election of one of his creatures, Martin Van Buren. If the United States should hold together long enough, this man will be the President. That is a point settled. It was settled as long ago as [illegible] General Jackson was elected President, and procured the election of his *tool* as Governor of the State of New York. The [illegible] was thus arranged. A meeting held there [illegible] the *congress* of *tools* will produce the [illegible] sult, provided the United States should ever have another [illegible] Master such circumstance will any [illegible] United Whig or Tory, will [illegible] of the "dance of the people," the "march of reform," or the interesting [illegible] partment." Re-election! We hope not.

No Yankee ever thought rattle-snakes [illegible] stick more closely than unless [illegible] these [illegible] tin [illegible] will be able to [illegible] those [illegible] the [illegible]

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

AMERICAN LITERARY COMPANY.

THE object of this Company is to advance the Standard of Literature in the United States by introducing into common use, at a moderate price, a series of elementary treatises, on the various branches of science and literature, to be prepared by the most talented individuals that can be procured, and to be used in the schools and academies, as well as in families, as text books.

The plan is the establishment of a Company, with sufficient capital to publish such books as may be approved by a committee of publications, at the risk of the company, who shall pay a fair price to the author all profit on the sales, after deducting the printer's charges and incidental expenses.

It is proposed to manufacture the paper used in printing, and thus to save the expense of buying it, for which, putting it into bundles, transportation to market, commission, interest, and guarantees, equal at least to twenty per cent.

A greater saving can be made in the [illegible] boys in composition, printing and binding. Thus, [illegible] the profits on periodicals, reprints, and elementary works will secure to the stockholders a good dividend.

By requiring each clerk, foreman, paper-marker, [illegible] newsman, proof-reader, and all others employed in the company, to hold a certain amount of stock proportioned to their salary, which, when it has not been paid in advance, will be liquidated by a sinking fund out of their earnings, and held subject to be assigned to the successor of each, upon a condition that such successor shall be allowed to pay for it by a deduction from his earnings, each person attached to the company becomes a stockholder, and, to the extent of his stock, [illegible] rigidly enforced, and in case any one in the employment of the Company shall for any cause, be dismissed or leave its service, his stock will be assigned to his successor.

Agencies will be established in the large cities, where the Company's books can always be had at the wholesale prices. Booksellers, and country merchants who sell books, now pay a profit to the paper maker, another to the printer, and a third to the publishers. Those who subscribe stock in this Company will receive books at the cost, saving the printing at the New York prices, to the amount of the stock so subscribed; it being understood that the dividend on their stock, to the [illegible] of six per cent. per annum only, shall be charged [illegible] terest and that all dividend above six per cent. shall be paid to such stockholders. The Company thus guarantee to booksellers a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum on the amount of their stock, and the paper marker's profit, the printer's profit, and the publisher's profit over and beyond their own profit as booksellers.

The advantage to the Company is, that all such stockholders will be interested in getting work for the Company's office, and that each stockholder will give a preference to the Company's publications over those of other [illegible] ers. Such an arrangement that the [illegible] will enable the Company, by means of a circular addressed to their correspondents, enclosing their report of the committee of publication to be sold, and thus protect them against all loss by ascertaining in advance if a proposed work can be sold; nor if it cannot be sold, the Company will not print it. Thus the interest of authors, publishers, and booksellers will be reconciled, by creating a community in which the rights of each will be secured, the public benefitted by the introduction of a uniform series of improved school books, and the South protected against the introduction of any matter tending in the most remote degree to assail our institutions and prosperity. And when we take into consideration the fact, that these are now held against the prejudices of the world—that a society with more than five hundred auxiliary associations spread over many of the States of this Union, with immense sums for the gratuitious distribution of tracts and pamphlets, have declared universal emancipation, and remember the influence which early impressions have on the matured mind, all must see the importance of guarding against the admission into our elementary books of any matter which may mislead the feeling or judgment.

In as much as the sale of school books is much greater, and the value and profit depends much more on the publisher, the Company will divide the profit with the author or compiler on all elementary books. This arrangement will place all authors and the same footing; and inasmuch as the company will have no interest in the copy right beyond a contract for the exclusive right to publish until a better or improved book is produced by some other author, the company will be always inviting, and in fact offering a premium for better and improved books. As it now is, every author encounters the competition of publishers who have the copy-rights of rival books. This Company will be an impartial umpire, ready to place each new competitor on the same footing as the most favored party. Its object being to publish the best book, and the profit being the same on either, the preference will always be, and Directors will be held in Columbia, South Carolina, on the 30th of November. In the mean time subscriptions will be received, and the certificates of stock issued when the Company is organized. The objects to be accomplished by this Company are such that it is hoped there will be no want of funds; and we especially rely on the readers of the Telegraph to forward their names.

DUFF GREEN.

Washington City, August 2d, 1836.

TAKEN UP,

ON the 2nd instant, by the subscriber, living [illegible] miles South of Salisbury, a Bay Horse; said Horse has a white star on his forehead. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Dec. 10, 1836.—tf JOHN BIRD.

Poetry.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

THE BURIAL OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

[BY JOHN B. DILLON.

Where shall the dead and the beautiful sleep!
In the vale where the willow and cypress ween;
Where the wind of the west breathes its softest sigh;
Where the silver stream is flowing nigh.
And the pure clear drops of its rising sprays
Glitter like gems in the bright moon's rays—
Where the sun's warm smile may never dispel
Night's tears o'er the form we love so well—
In the vale where the sparkling waters flow:
Where the fairest, earliest violets grow;
Where the sky and the earth are softly fair,
Bury her there—bury her there!

Where shall the dead, and the beautiful sleep!
Where will flowers bloom in the valley deep;
Where the sweet robes of spring may softly rest
In purity o'er the sleeper's breast:
Where is heard the voice of the singing dove,
Breathing notes of deep and undying love;
Where no column proud in the sun may glow,
To mock the heart that is resting below;
Where pure hearts are sleeping, forever blest,
Where wandering Peril love to rest:
Where the sky and the earth are softly fair,
Bury her there—bury her there!

MARY'S ADDRESS TO WILLIAM.

I your loving Sweetheart still am,
Lively, sprightly, manly William!
For if love should ever kill,
Thou mayest die, my lovely Will,
But if that should chance to kill thee,
With that I'd woo the back dear Willy;
My heart is now and ever will
Be linked to thine, my handsome Bill,
My love and truth must surely fill ye
With love for me my gallant Billy
Should all forsake I'd love the still,
Will, William, Willy, Billy, Bill.

WILLIAM'S ANSWER TO MARY.

Cheerful, cherry cheek'd and chary,
Mild, majestic, modest Mary—
Void of pride and free from folly,
Peaceful, prudent, pretty Polly—
Gayer than the gayest doll,
Is my modest maiden Moll—
Changeless as th' unfailing holly,
Is my mindful, mirthful Molly
The moon, and stars, or brillant Sol,
Are naught compared to thee, my Poll,
Adieu! I've shot my love's last volley,
Mary, Molly, Moll, Poll, Polly.

Deferred and Selected Articles.

EXTRACT

From the Annual Message of Gov. McDuffie, to the Legislature of South Carolina.

"I have received from the Governors of the several confederate States, resolutions on the subject of the proceedings of certain Abolition Societies organized in the non-slave-holding States, and I now lay these resolutions before you in compliance with the request by which they were accompanied. Most of them, as you will perceive, are from the Legislature of slave-holding States, and are characterized by a patriotic spirit, an enlightened comprehension of our common rights, and a firm determination to defend them, worthy of the high sources whence they emanated.

"I am constrained, however to express my sincere regret, that notwithstanding the solemn appeals [illegible] and other slave-holding States, to the States in which those Abolition Societies were formed, invoking them to interpose their legislative power for the purpose of suppressing these [illegible] machinations against our peace and safety, which were openly carried on under the operation of their laws and sovereign juridiction—but three of the States have even condescended to notice this appeal, and not one of them has taken any steps towards suppressing the injurious practices of which we so justly complained.

"Considering the fraternal spirit in which our application was conceived, and the respectful language in which it was expressed, I cannot but regard the entire neglect with which it has been generally treated, as a silent but significant indication of the alarming state of public opinion which already prevails, amongst the great body of the people in the non-slave-holding States, and a solemn admonition to the slave-holding States to guard their institutions with sleepless vigilance, and be at all times prepared to defend them, by all the measures, and all the means which the emergency may demand. After what has occurred, it will not comport with the dignity of South Carolina, as a Sovereign State, deeply aggrieved by the practices to which I have referred, to hold any further correspondence on the subject with those States that have treated our complaints with this total and silent indifference.

"It is now time that discussion should cease.—"The argument is exhausted," and though we may not be called upon to "stand by our arms," we should be prepared to adopt efficient and decisive measures for our own security, as soon as it shall be ascertained that the combined guarantees of international law, and of our constitutional compact of Union, are insufficient to restrain the ferocious spirit of fanatical interference, which is now waging war against our institutions. It is no longer to be endured that the federal compact, which should be a covenant of eternal peace among the States, and a shield to protect their respective institutions from every species of mutual intermeddling, should be used as the constant pretext for this conspiracy against our lives, our property, and our character.

"We must be permitted not only to enjoy our rights of property, but to enjoy them in peace and security. It is a gross outrage for one community to attempt to overthrow the institutions of another, *by discussion*. If committed by a foreign State it is a just cause of war; if by a Confederated State, it is a just cause of seperation. In either case it is a simple question of expediency to determine when the evil has assumed a character to warrant a resort to the ultimate remedy.

"Such is the rapid progress of the spirit of Abolition in the non-slaveholding States, that no human sagacity can tell how soon that period may arrive. We fatally decieve ourselves, if we suppose its fury has abated. On the contrary, it appears from the annual report of the American Anti-Slavery Society, which assembled at New York in May last, that the abolition societies had swelled in number from 200 to 523 since the report of the preceding year.

"The society triumphantly boasts of its progress, declares its recline on those whom it denominates the "bone and muscle of society," the "hard handed, clear-headed, free laborers and mechanics of the North," and that the opposition to the abolitionists is confined to "the head and tail of society;—purse-proud aristocrats, and penyless profligate." It then proceeds with the infuriated zeal, without the piety of Peter the Hermit, to rally its partizans for a crusade against the slave-holders, by exclaiming: "friends and fellow laborers, the enemy stands openly before us. His foot is on the neck of 2,500,000 of our fellow men. He asserts the right to maintain his position and increase the number of his victims. *He begs no longer favors from the circumstances of the case*; he boldly avows slavery to be the best condition of the laborer. Such is the *enemy* we find rampant amidst our free institutions." In this strain of insolent assumption, the American Anti-Slavery Society continues through some fifty pages, to denounce the slave-holders, for the obvious and avowed purpose, of holding them up to the abhorrence of the Northern people, confidently affirming that "the yeomanry of the land will unite on this question, and identify their interests with those of the slave." That "they will throw away political and sectional predilections, and stand forth on the broad ground of human rights." And that from this class the cause will always gain, and never lose, "till slave-holding shall be synonymous WITH ROBBERY *in public opinion*, as is in fact.

"I have long believed that while a large portion of the men of intelligence and property in the North, were opposed to every species of interferrence with the institutions of the slave-holding states, the great body of the people, headed by that class of desperate politicians, who hold that no charters are sacred, would rally under the banners of the abolitionists, and carry every thing before them in the [illegible] when the crises shall arrive, those who [illegible] Congress the constitutional power to [illegible] slaves in the district of Columbia, will [illegible] him the same power in regard to the States. The whole course demonstrates that this is the [illegible] on at which they are aiming. It is never calculated to convert the slaveholders, but to unite the people of the non-slaving States in favor of the emancipation of our Slaves. And it is evident that this would not conduce, in any respect to the accomplishment of their object, unless by a resort to legislative power or physical force. Such being the apparent tendency and designs of these discussions and proceedings, it devolves upon you to decide what measures shall be adopted to arrest them.

"In many of the popular meetings at the South, assembled to consider the subject of the incendiary proceedings of the abolitionists, the States in which those proceedings were carried on, were called upon to suppress them by penal enactments, and it was declared that if this redress should be refused, it would be expedient for the slave-holding States to meet in Convention, to consider the means of protecting themselves. In alluding to these proceedings at the South, the American Anti-slavery Society, exultingly declares that no legislative body in the non-slave-holding States, and but one popular meeting had dared to *propose* penal enactments against the abolitionists, and yet that the slave-holding States shrunk from the execution of their threatened call of a Convention.

"This the Society sets forth as one of its grounds of encouragement, and adds: "the threat is grown stale, and its terror can never be restored." The intention is finally declared of urging upon Congress the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the hope is expressed that the tables of that body will "groan with a tenfold weight of petitions."

"It is quite apparent, that as long as the halls of Congress shall be open to the discussion of this question, we can neither have peace nor security; and it is still more apparent that whenever the Federal Legislature shall usurp the power of emancipating the slaves in the District of Columbia, the only security of the Southern States will consist in promptly and peaceably withdrawing from from the Union. With a view, therefore, of warning the people of the North of the consequences of such an usurpation, that they may be restrained from longer agitating a subject so deeply involving our very existence as a people, I suggest to you the expediency of making a solemn legislative declaration, that Congress has no right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and is under no constitutional obligation to receive the petitions of the people of any of the States praying for such abolition; and that whenever Congress shall emancipate the slaves in the said District, or in any of the Territories of the United States, South Carolina, in common with the other slave-holding States, will be absolved from all constitutional or moral obligation to remain any longer in the Union, and may, rightfully and peacefully, withdraw from it.

"While South Carolina is thus indignantly repelling all foreign attempts to violate the sanctuary and endanger the existence of her domestic institutions, it becomes her, in a peculiar manner, to abstain from every sort of interference with the domestic concerns or domestic controversies of all other States, foreign or confederate. The doctrine of non-interference is one of the most important, in the code of international law, and there are no communities on earth who should hold it so sacred as the slave-holding States of this Union.—If, by their example, in giving countenance to the unlawful enterprizes of their own citizens against a neighbouring and neutral power, they should weaken the influence of that principle among nations, they would commit an offence against their own institutions by impairing the sanctity of their secret guarantee against foreign intrusion."

From the Richmond Whig.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCE.

We are indebted to the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette for the following reminiscence of a man who in his fallen as well as bright days always attracted much of the public interest. It is useful to recall occasionally the scenes and incidents of other times. AARON BURR.

The history of Aaron Burr is a most instructive one. I am one of, perhaps, the few, that never gave any credence to the charge of treason against him. He sought, I am firmly persuaded, only to do that, which American citizens are now doing in Texas, with the approbation of their countrymen. He was marked for destruction, and destroyed.—History durst not tell for whom, nor for what.

When his term of service, as Vice President, expired, he took his leave of the Senate, in a manner that made the deepest impression. The scene was represented at the time as altogether extraordinary. Almost every Senator found himself dissolved in tears.

The following account of it was given in the Washington Federalist, then printed in Washington city.

"On Saturday the 24 inst., (March 1805,) Mr. Burr took leave of the Senate—this was done at a time when the doors were closed, the Senate being engaged in Executive business, and of course when there was no spectators. It is, however, universally said to have been the most dignified, sublime and impressive that ever was uttered; and the effect which it produced justified those epithets.—I will give you the best account I have been able to obtain from the Senators of several States, as well federal as republican:

'Mr. Burr began by saying, that he intended to pass the day with them, but the increase of a slight indisposition (sore throat) had determined him then to take his leave of them. He touched slightly on some of the rules and orders of the House, and recommended, in one or two points, alterations, of which he briefly explained the reasons and principles.

He then said that he was sensible that he must at times, have wounded the feelings of individual members. He had avoided entering into any explanations at the time, because a moment of irritation was not the moment for explanation—because his position (being in the chair,) rendered it impossible to enter into explanation—without obvious danger of consequences, which hazard the dignity of the Senate, or prove disagreeable and injurious in more than one point of view.

That he had therefore preferred to leave to their reflections his justification; that on his part he had no injuries to complain of—if any had been done or attempted, he was ignorant of the authors; and if he had ever heard them, he had forgotten them; for he thanked God he had no memory for injuries. He doubted not but they had found occasion to observe, that to be prompt was not therefore to be precipitate, and that to act without delay, was not always to act without reflection—that error was often to be preferred to indecision—that his errors, whatever they might have been, were those of rule and principle, and not of caprice—that it could not be deemed arrogance in him to say that, in his official conduct, he had known no party—no cause—no friend. That, if in the opinion of any, the discipline which had been established approached to rigor, they would at least admit that it was uniform and indiscriminate.

He further remarked, that the ignorant and unthinking affected to treat as unnecessary and fastidious, a rigid attention to rules and decorum; but he thought that not trival which touched, however remotely, the dignity of that body, and he appealed to their experience for the justice of this sentiment, and urged them in language the most impressive, and in a manner the most commanding, to avoid the smallest relaxation of the habits which he had to inculcate and establish.

But he challenged their attention to considerations more momentous than any which regarded merely their personal honor and character—the preservation of the *Law of Liberty*, and the Constitution—this house, said he, is a sanctuary and a citadel of laws, of order, of liberty—and it is here—in this exalted refuge—here, if any where, will resistance be made to the storms of popular phrenzy and the silent arts of corruption,—and if the Constitution be destined ever to perish by the sacraligious hands of the Demagogue or the Usurper, which God avert, its expiring agonies will be witnessed on this floor.

He then adverted to those afflicting sensations which attended a final separation—a dissolution, perhaps forever, of the associations which he hoped had been mutually satisfactory. He consoled himself, however, and them, with the reflections, that though separated, they would be engaged in the common cause of disseminating principles of freedom and social order.—He should always regard the proceedings of that body with interest and with solicitude—he should feel for their honor, and the national honor, so intimately connected with it—and took his leave with expressions of personal respect and with prayers and wishes, &c. &c.

In this cold relation, a distant reader—especially one to whom Col. Burr is not personally known, will be at a loss to discern the cause of these extraordinary emotions which were excited—the whole Senate were in tears, and so unmanned, that it was half an hour before they could recover themselves sufficiently to come to order and choose a Vice President, Protem.

At the President's on Monday, two of the Senators were relating these circumctances to a circle which had collected round them—one said that he wished that the tradition might be preserved as one of the most extraordinary events he had ever witnessed—another Senator being asked on the day following that on which Mr. Burr took his leave, how long he was speaking, after a moment's pause; said he could form no idea—it might have been an hour and it might have been but a moment, when he came to his senses he seemed to have awakened from a kind of trance.

The characteristics of the Vice President's manner, seemed to have been elevation and dignity—a consciousness of superiority, &c.—nothing of that whinning adulation, those canting, hypocritical complaints of want of talents—assurance of his endeavors to please them—hopes of their favor, &c. &c. On the contrary, he told them explicitly that he had determined to pursue a conduct which his judgement should approve, and which should secure the suffrage of his own conscience; and that he had never considered who else should be pleased or displeased, although it was but justice on this occasion to thank them for their deference and respect to his official conduct—the constant and uniform support he had received from every member—for their prompt acquiescence in his decisions; and to remark, to their honor, that they had never descended to a single motion of passion or embarrassment and so far was he from apologising for his defects, that he told them that on reviewing the decisions he had occasion to make, there was no one which on reflection he was disposed to vary or retract.

As soon as the Senate could compose themselves sufficiently to choose a President protem, they came to the following resolution.

'Resolved, unanimously, that the thanks of the Senate be presented to Aaron Burr, in testimony of the impartiality, dignity and ability, with which he has presided over their deliberations, and of their entire approbation of his conduct, in the discharge of the arduous and important duties assigned him as president of the Senate—and that Mr. Smith, of Maryland, and Mr. White, of Delaware, be a committee to wait on him with this resolution.

Attest, SAMUEL A. OTIS, Secretary.'

To which resolution Col. Burr returned the following answer to the Senate:

'Next to the satisfaction arising from a consciousness of having discharged my duty, is that which is derived from the approbation of those who have been the constant witnesses of my conduct; and the value of this testimony of their esteem is greatly enhanced by the promptitude with which it is offered.

'I pray you to accept my respectful acknowledgements, and the assurance of my inviolable attachment to the interest and dignity of the Senate.

(Signed) AARON BURR.'

The scene here described is one of the olden time—aye, of the old federalism and old democracy. In their resolution the Senate name the Vice President as '*Aaron Burr*.' No sycophantic '*honorable*' appended, as do the democracy of the present day to every poor scamp in public employ. And how do the sentiments of Aaron Burr, the avowed grounds upon which he officiated as President of the Senate, compare with the course of Martin Van Buren in the same office? How prophetic too (so far at least) his sentiments!—The Senate have stood, like Joshua in holy writ, between the living and the dead for the term of the Jeroboam administration, and said the plague. What that body is soon to become, we know not; but we trust they will remain true to their station under the Constitution.

From the Richmond Whig.

JOHN THOMPSON BROWN.

The untimely death of John Thompson Brown of Petersburg, in the meridian of manhood, will diffuse regret throughout the Commonwealth.—His age disregarded, he was undoubtedly the first man in Virginia; and his age disregarded, we believe she possessed no son more liberally gifted by nature with great and varied abilities; and not one who on the subject of Politics and Government had combined an equal degree of research and reflection. He was a great orator in despite of the want of an imposing person, an engaging manner, and a musical voice. His sentences dropped from him ready for the press, (whether prepared by particular or general study, no man knew) and if the weight of sense, rhetorical beauty, and the absence of all impertinence be considered as the standard of excellence, no orator of ancient or modern times was his superior. Great as was ever the expectation of his audience after his fame was established, it was never disappointed, nor was it gratified by flash, and declamation, qualities which attract the applause of the multitude, and which the most superficial are most apt to excel in, but always by the argument and the instruction. In the mere ornaments of oratory, while none was more capable of success, for we have knowledge of no contemporary so skilled in Cicero and Quintilian, he disdained to attempt success. While every age and every degree of information were spell bound by his peculiar eloquence, none were so deeply impressed by it as the grave and the learned. We have seen Chapman Johnson passionately advance from his seat in the House of Delegates to tender his hand and congratulations to the youthful orator at the close of a most powerful and triumphant display; a compliment than which Cicero only can boast of a finer.

John T. Brown was endowed with a capacity equal to discharge with ability, the most elevated functions of Civil Government. So far as mind was concerned, he could scarcely have a superior. His natural capacity was enlightened by a good education, and his own tastes had conducted him to the study of man and government as set forth in history—the steady the most important and the most neglected in our country. In his early manhood, after his return from Princeton, he was dissipated, and near being cast away on the sunken rocks of dissipation; but he made a virtuous effort at self-reform, and gloriously succeeded. He went to the county of Harrison, remote from his native county (Bedford,) and in a brief space acquired her confidence, and was returned to the Legislature. His splendid career there is sufficiently known.

He was no relation of the famous John Thompson, (Curtius) who died about thirty years ago in Petersburg in the flower of youth and fame. Mr. Brown's nativity was remote from Petersburg and his settlement in that Thermopylæ of Virginia was accidental and connubial. It is however remarkable, and increases the number of those strange coincidences which mark the page of history, that two of the most celebrated orators and statesmen to whom Virginia has given birth, resided in the same town, had the same name, though not related, and died in the spring time of life and renown. The distinction of having been the residence and the patron of John Thompson and John Thompson Brown, adds a peculiar lustre and verdure to the laurel which adorns the patriot brow of the town of Petersburg.

THE PARTISAN LEADER.

We had only time to give a brief notice of this curious and spirited work. The following article from the Norfolk Herald, will afford the reader a better fortaste of its contents than has yet been offered. It is a fancy sketch, it is true, but the apathy of our countrymen at this crises, may contribute to bring about the said realities so fervidly portrayed by the author.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE PARTISAN LEADER.

A TALE OF THE FUTURE.

This is the title of a politico-prophetic romance, just issued, and may be seen at Mr. Barclay's bookstore. Its title page purports it to be written by Edward William Sydney, and it bears the imprint of James Caxton, 1936. It is a curious production, for it lifts the veil of the future and shows what the writer IMAGINES will be the political condition of the country in the year 1848, only 12 years hence. That year is to close the THIRD term of the Presidency of Martin Van Buren, and he has nominated his son to succeed him, who of course is the candidate of THE democratic party Virginia it seems could not stand the innovation of the third term, though she was true as steel to the magician at the first and second elections. But though voting against him on the third trial, a majority of the Legislature is, "by some deev'lish cantrip sleight," secured to his interest. All the southern States except Virginia have seceded in a body, and formed "a southern confederacy,"—negotiated an advantageous treaty with Great Britain, and are enjoying all the benefits of a lucrative commerce. Virginia clings to the Federal Government—and submits as well as she can to the misery and degradation of a border province. Her interior towns, particularly Richmond, Petersburg, Lynchburg, and Fredericksburg, swarm with Federal troops, and all the *suspected* counties are under the surveillance of federal spies, and their elections controuled by the presence of an armed soldiery. A few daring patriots on the south side of James river rise to the rescue, and form a nucleus, around which in time gather many choice spirits of the land. A couple of regiments—cavalry, infantry, and artillery—are ordered from Lynchburg to annihilate the embryo rebellion, but are caught in an ambuscade and cut to pieces. The scene is chiefly laid in Virginia, but shifts occasionly to Washington, and shows up the Democratic" King, and a couple of his chief toadys to the very life—the one a Judge from Virginia, the other the Minister. We hope, however, that none who are *now* enjoying the "spoils" will dream that the cap fits him. Our Virginia Judge consents after many combats with his *constitutional scruples*, to preside over a High Court of Inquisition for the trial of disaffected persons, and like a second Norbury condemns from time to time some hundreds of his countrymen to death as traitors. Though we do not like even to *dream* of such a condition of things, (albeit not altogether a chimera of the brain) it is nevertheless well written, and the characters finely delineated. It ends, however, almost at the beginning, for by the time the author has got his revolution well under way, he drops his penand we have to take his word for it that the Old Dominion finally achieves her independence.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

THE RAIL-ROAD AGAIN.

A week or two ago we published a document relating to the productions and resources of the county Lincoln; in that some errors of calculation were found; correcting those, the results were truly astonishing. Below, we give the information collected by the Committee in the county of Ashe, for which we are indebted to an intelligent gentleman of that county whose zeal in this good cause is highly commendable. This document furnishes additional evidence of the necessity of a Rail-Road, and of the great value, to say nothing of the comfort, which such a connexion with the West would afford. In times like these, when all kinds of provisions are scarce, can any one estimate the importance of having such a land of 'milk and honey' within 18 hours' ride? This document is a fair specimen of what all the information from that long neglected and unknown portion of North Carolina will exhibit. Now can the people of the Cape Fear and the East refrain from an effort to have these riches poured into their laps, when they will be benefited not only by the productions, but the channel by which these productions are brought, will also be a source of wealth. The East are now dependent on the North for these very articles; are we never more in North Carolina to make an effort, for at least that portion of independence which providence intended we should enjoy a mere existence, tributary to the whole country, drained by every State which pleases to make the effort? Cannot the noble spirit of our South Carolina brethren for once animate the southern section of North Carolina? Will not the Western people rise in their power and declare for the State and nothing but the State, until at least something is done to wipe away our present apathy? If they will subscribe with the same zeal to the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pee Dee Rail-Road, as they have done to the scheme of South Carolina, we fear nothing.

We are informed that a letter has been received from Major McNeil within a few days, who writes after sundry detentions, "at length I reached New York, and forth with set to work to procure the necessary instruments and assistance to carry on the survey between Fayetteville and the west. Every effort shall be made to avoid delay. Of course I shall render my personal services to the required extent, (even at the sacrifice of my commission, which I fear now will be inevitable,) whether in conducting the survey or in co-operating with you in any other way."

With such a scheme, with such an Engineer, we think the work will progress. Nothing can be done without subscription, and every man in Fayetteville and in the county of Cumberland, and in the West, should subscribe every dollar he can.—The benefits to flow from the Work are incalculable, to the owner of Real Estate, the consequences will be astonishing.

Every acre of Sand Hill land will increase to double and quadruple the present value. The value of Town Property will be vastly enhanced. In the western part of the State of New York in 1818, the land sold at 3 dollars per acre. Since the great Western Canal has gone into operation the lands are worth 20 to 25 dollars per acre.

Is there any reason why such should not be the results in this hitherto neglected State? Neglected because her sons are unfaithful to her.

We stated books of subscription will soon be opened; the arrangements are nearly completed. An order will go to the West to publish the names of the Committees in the different Counties, and then when these books are opened. Fayetteville and the West expects every man to do his duty in this good cause!

PETERSBURG, VA., Nov. 21, 1833.

UNIVERSITY.

"We are glad to be enabled to state," says the Charlottesville Advocate of Saturday, "that the unhappy disturbances that have prevailed at the University for the last week, have entirely ceased.—Every exertion has been made by the Executive Committee and by citizens of Charlottesville, to accommodate the differences between the Faculty and the members of the military corps; but as yet they have proved unavailing. The members of the Company who were dismissed have nearly all left the precincts, and we are assured that there is now not the least prospect of disturbance. At a meeting of the students, on Wednesday last, a resolution was offered and unanimously adopted, pledging themselves to abstain form every act of violence, or illegal proceeding, and that each one would use his best endeavors to prevent any further interruption of the peace of the University. The Grand Jury which had been summoned to investigate the matter, after two sittings, adjourned on Wednesday last to meet again to day. Nothing they have done has yet transpired. We still hope the difficulty will be amicably adjusted, and that a great portion of the students who have been dismissed, will be reinstated.

The difficulty is said to have been produced by a difference of construction of the law allowing the students who form a military corps, the use of muskets. The students persisting in their construction, in defiance of the Faculty, the latter determined to exercise the authority vested in them by the Board of Visitors, and dismissed the whole corps, amounting to about seventy. Considerable rioting and confusion was the consequence, which has no doubt been greatly exaggerated. We are confident that the great portion of the military corps, had no hand in these illegal proceedings, and that they decidedly disapproved of them, and now that the excitement has passed away, the whole company will unite to preserve the peace and harmony of the institution.

Not the least disturbance has taken place in town that we have heard of, & [illegible] understand the conduct of the students [illegible] Boarding Houses of the University has been [illegible] and [illegible]."—*Intel.*